



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/818,388	03/27/2001	Frank Sauer	2001P05445US	1674

7590

02/03/2004

Siemens Corporation
Intellectual Property Department
186 Wood Avenue South
Iselin, NJ 08830

EXAMINER

GOOD JOHNSON, MOTILEWA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2672

DATE MAILED: 02/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/818,388

Applicant(s)

SAUER ET AL.

Examiner

Motilewa A. Good-Johnson

Art Unit

2672

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 December 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____. 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is responsive to the following communications: Application, filed 03/27/2001; Amendment A, filed 06/30/2003; Amendment B, filed 11/10/2003; Amendment C, filed 12/15/2003.
2. Claims 1-24 are pending in this application. Claims 1 and 13 are independent claims. Claim 25 has been added.
3. The present title of this application is "Augmented Reality Guided Instrument Positioning with Modulated Guiding Graphics" (as originally filed).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fukunaga, U.S. Patent Number 6,346,940 B1, "Virtualized Endoscope System", class 345/427, 02/2002, filed 02/1998.

As per independent claim 1, a method for augmented reality guided instrument positioning, comprising the steps of: determining a graphics guide for positioning an instrument; Fukunaga discloses guiding marker to indicate direction of the instrument, virtual endoscope, col. 8, lines 1-10; and rendering the graphics guide such that an

appearance of at least one portion of the graphics guide is modulated with respect to at least one of space and time.

However, it is noted that Fukunaga fails to disclose explicitly modulating the graphics guide appearance.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention of Fukunaga preparing guiding marker that the image control unit processing the guiding marker for display at a desired position on the image, as the virtual endoscope is moved about the image the graphics guide would be changed to represent the portion of the image the endoscope is occupying.

With respect to dependent claim 2, rendering step comprises the step of varying a transparency of the at least one portion of the graphics guide with respect to other portions of the graphics guide to provide a substantially unobstructed view through the at least one portion of the graphics guide . . .

Fukunaga discloses semitransparent image so that portions of the image can be viewed unobstructed, col. 11, lines 44-67.

However, it is noted that Fukunaga fails to disclose a transparent guide marker. I

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include not only semi-transparent images, but also markers to avoid obstructing portions of the image, which is what Fukunaga wishes to accomplish.

With respect to dependent claim 3, varying a transparency of the at least one portion of the graphics guide during pre-defined time intervals to provide a substantially unobstructed view through the at least one portion of the graphics guide . . .

Fukunaga discloses an adjustable degree of transparency, col. 7, lines 59-64.

However, it is noted that Fukunaga fails to disclose a transparent guide marker.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include not only semi-transparent images, but also markers to avoid obstructing portions of the image, which is what Fukunaga wishes to accomplish.

With respect to dependent claim 4, varying a transparency of each of a plurality of portions of the graphics guide during at least one predefined time interval to provide a substantially unobstructed view through each of the plurality of portion to at least a portion of the instrument . . .

Fukunaga discloses an adjustable degree of transparency, col. 7, lines 59-64.

However, it is noted that Fukunaga fails to disclose a transparent guide marker.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include not only semi-transparent images, but also markers to avoid obstructing portions of the image.

With respect to dependent claim 5, plurality of portions are consecutive.

Fukunaga discloses guiding markers as a path to take, col. 8, lines 5-10.

With respect to dependent claim 6, varying a transparency of the at least one portion of the graphics guide such that the at least one portion repeatedly switches between transparent and less transparent. Fukunaga discloses thinning pixels based on a preset degree of semi transparency adjusted by the operator, col. 11, lines 44-57. However, it is noted that Fukunaga fails to disclose a transparent guide marker. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

include not only semi-transparent images, but also guide markers to avoid obstructing portions of the image.

With respect to dependent claim 7, constructing the graphics guide as a line, and rendering step comprises the step of modulating a transparency of the line with respect to time so that the line repeatedly fades in and out of view to provide a substantially unobstructed view . . .

Fukunaga discloses the guiding marker used to indicate the direction could be a path, arrows, etc, col. 8, lines 1-10.

However, it is noted that Fukunaga fails to disclose a transparent line. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include not only semi-transparent images, but also markers to avoid obstructing portions of the image.

With respect to dependent claim 8, constructing the graphics guide as a line, and rendering step comprises the step of modulating a transparency of portions of the line so that at least a portion of the instrument is substantially unobstructed . . .

Fukunaga discloses the guiding marker used to indicate the direction could be a path, arrows, etc, col. 8, lines 1-10. However, it is noted that Fukunaga fails to disclose a transparent line.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include not only semi-transparent images, but also markers to avoid obstructing portions of the image.

With respect to dependent claim 9, rendering step comprises the step of modulating a transparency of portions of the line with respect to time and space so that at least a portion of the instrument is substantially unobstructed . . . during pre-defined time intervals.

Fukunaga discloses semitransparent image so that portions of the image can be viewed unobstructed, col. 11, lines 44-67. However, it is noted that Fukunaga fails to disclose a transparent line.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include not only semi-transparent images, but also markers to avoid obstructing portions of the image.

With respect to dependent claim 10, constructing the graphics guide as a cylinder . . . rendering step comprises the step of modulating a transparency of the cylinder with respect to time so that the cylinder repeatedly fades in and out of view . . .

Fukunaga discloses typical examples of guiding markers. However, it is noted that Fukunaga fails to disclose a transparent cylinder. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include not only semi-transparent images, but also graphic markers to avoid obstructing portions of the image.

With respect to dependent claim 11, modulating a transparency of portions of the cylinder so that at least a portion of the instrument is substantially unobstructed . . . Fukunaga discloses semitransparent image sot that portions of the image can be viewed unobstructed, col. 11, lines 44. However, it is noted that Fukunaga fails to disclose a transparent cylinder. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

the art at the time of the invention to include not only semi-transparent images, but also graphic guide markers to avoid obstructing portions of the image.

With respect to dependent claim 12, rendering step comprises the step of modulating a transparency of portions of the cylinder with respect to time and space so that at least a portion of the instrument is substantially unobstructed . . . during pre-defined time intervals.

Fukunaga discloses an operation path history that registers the path position and view direction each time the instrument changes to reproduce the image on the display unit, col. 8, lines 32-47.

However, it is noted that Fukunaga fails to disclose a transparent line. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include not only semi-transparent images, but graphic also guide markers to avoid obstructing portions of the image.

As per independent claim 13 and dependent claims 14-24, they are rejected based upon similar rational as above independent claim 1 and dependent claims 2-12 respectively.

As per independent claim 25, it is rejected based upon similar rational as above dependent claim 2.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 06/30/2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Fukunaga fails to disclose a graphics guide for positioning an instrument. Fukunaga discloses an endoscope tip state computation unit for display of an indicator image and the endoscope tip is the orientation, i.e. positioned, of the endoscope, i.e. instrument, in relation to the body and view direction, viewpoint position, and reference direction, col. 7, lines 12-26, and further discloses the endoscope tip is prepared for display either inside or outside depending on the viewpoint position, col. 7, lines 27-39, therefore the endoscope tip state computation unit performs the function of positioning an instrument. Fukunaga discloses guiding markers to indicate the three-dimensional coordinate positions within the image, col. 8, lines 1-10. Applicant argues that Fukunaga fails to disclose the graphics guide is modulated with respect to one of space and time. Fukunaga discloses an operation path history in which the viewpoint positions are indicated and the shortest path connecting the viewpoint positions is determined and the path history stores the images on the main display and sub-display, col. 8, lines 32-57.

Applicant further discloses that Fukunaga fails to disclose the varying portion of the endoscope image and varying a transparency of the graphics guide. Fukunaga discloses semitransparent image so that portions of the image can be viewed unobstructed, col. 11, lines 44-67. Fukunaga discloses masking for superimposing images and adjusting the pattern of the masking image to change the degree of one image through another, col. 12, lines 10-55 and discloses the image are varied. It is inherent that a variation of intensity of an image may take place over a time or a distance. Applicant argues that Fukunaga fails to disclose a transparency of the portion

Art Unit: 2672

of the graphics during pre-defined time intervals. Fukunaga discloses recorded simulation images, col. 5, lines 46-52, therefore portions of the image, which are viewed unobstructed, are transparent during pre-defined time intervals during the simulation.

Applicant argues that Fukunaga fails to disclose modulating a transparency and a rendering device modulates a transparency. Fukunaga discloses varying, i.e. modulating, intensities of color, and a transparency parameter, col. 12, lines 10-25, therefore modulation is performed on the transparent color by the variation of the intensity of the color data.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Motilewa A. Good-Johnson whose telephone number is (703) 305-3939. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mike Razavi can be reached on (703) 305-4713. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9314 for regular communications and (703) 872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Application/Control Number: 09/818,388
Art Unit: 2672

Page 10

Motilewa A. Good-Johnson
Examiner
Art Unit 2672

mgj
January 23, 2004



MICHAEL RAZAVI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600